

Mechanics Advocate

A WEEKLY PAPER, DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE MECHANIC, AND THE ELEVATION OF LABOR.

JOHN TANNER,

Late Publisher of the Mechanic's Mirror,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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THE MECHANIC'S ADVOCATE.

A weekly paper, devoted to the interests of the Mechanic, Mutual Protection, and the Elevation of Labor.

JOHN TANNER, Editor.

THE MECHANIC'S ADVOCATE is published every Thursday morning, at No. 24 Commercial Building, corner Broadway and Hudson-st., at the low rate of ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM in advance.

It has now become imperative that the mechanic should have a weekly paper so that he can sit down on Saturday evening, and read the events of the week, the improvements in science, and also refresh his mind with the choice literature of the day. From every quarter, we have been solicited to do so; and the substance of every letter that we have received on the subject, has been, "The Mechanics ought to have a weekly paper of their own."

The MECHANIC'S ADVOCATE, will be printed in eight large pages suitable for binding. It will embrace under its separate departments the choicest selections from the best works, original articles from the pens of eminent Mechanics, lists of Inventions, and the most important and stirring news of the week in a correct and condensed form.

We have engaged many of the most distinguished Mechanics in the United States, as Contributors to our columns. It will be emphatically the Mechanic's Advocate and Fireside Companion. From repeated assurances we have no doubt that the Mechanics of our State and Country will give us a hearty and united support. We would therefore ask our friends to interest themselves in our behalf, and the elevation of their fellow craftsmen.

All communications must be addressed to JOHN TANNER, No. 24 Commercial Buildings, Albany.

TAKE NOTICE.—Tanner's Publication Office, has been removed from the Exchange, to No. 24 Commercial Buildings, where he will be happy to receive the calls of his Mechanic friends.

JOHN HARRISON General Traveling Agent.

FRANCIS MORROW, Travelling Agent.

Mr. A. G. Granger is our agent for Canandaigua.

Mr. Robert W. Knapp has consented to receive subscriptions in Lansingburgh and Watford.

John Hartness is our agent at Massillon, Ohio.

EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS!!

MECHANIC'S ADVOCATE.

That Post-Office of any town in the Union, from which we shall receive the greatest number of subscribers for the MECHANIC'S ADVOCATE, during the year between January 1, 1847, and January 1, 1848 (the papers to be mailed to such Post-Office or to subscribers through it), shall be entitled to a continuance of the whole number of the subscriptions, gratuitously, for one year after the expiration of the year for which the subscriptions shall have been paid.

Mechanics out of employment, may find it a paying business to act as agents for this paper in their neighborhood, among their friends. There is no necessity of any man spending an idle week. Persons wishing employment can direct to JOHN TANNER, Editor of the *Mechanic's Advocate*, Albany, N. Y., (post paid.) Specimen numbers will be sent to any part of the country if required.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

About 25 Traveling Agents, to travel in every State in the Union. Inquire at No. 24 Com. Buildings.

For the Mechanic's Advocate.

MY NATIVE HOME.

BY JAMES GRAVES.

My native home, that lovely place,
I long again to see thy face,
So bright and beautiful, that I must own
There's no place like my native home.

The recollections that are past,
Still strong will be until the last,
My memory ne'er will fail to tell
Of the land that I love well.

O, could I speak with a trumpet tongue,
My praises would be loud and long,
And with a sweet and heartfelt tone,
I would shout my native home.

That land still dear will be to me,
Though ne'er again I may it see,
Yet none the less will be my love
Unto my home, where'er I rove.

The cherished hopes and joys endeared,
The lov'd ones voices that I've heard,
Will always in my fancy come,
Such delightful scenes of my native home.

SONG OF THE ARTIZAN.

BY THOMAS DUNN ENGLISH

Sing, comrades, sing!
We are part of the State who labor,
As well as our wealthy neighbor,
And each in his sphere, a king.
We laugh when the rich men mention
Their wonderful condescension,
In taking our hands with dainty grips.
Undaunted by labor's crime,
And giving us love on their lying lips,
About the election-time.

Sing, comrades, sing!
We are part of the State, who labor,
As well as our wealthy neighbor,
And each in his sphere, a king.

Sing, comrades, sing!
Not alone in the workshop's clamor,
When wielding the saw and hammer,
Is each of us, here, a king.
For as part of our noble nation,
We stand in a glorious station,
And learn to think, at every clink,
Whatever the fools may say.

We are bound to the State with a golden link,
And force it on its way.

Sing, comrades, sing!
We are part of the State, who labor,
As well as our wealthy neighbor,
And each in his sphere, a king.

Sing, comrades, sing!
We are lords of a mighty nation,
Her glory is our creation,
And each is as high as a king.
For we set the State in motion,
As kings do over the ocean;
And in never a deed may our rulers speed,
Till we say how and when—
For we feel in our power and purpose strong
And we know that we are men,

Sing, comrades, sing!
We are part of the State, who labor,
As well as our wealthy neighbor,
And each, in his sphere, a king.

ON THE VARIOUS DISPOSITIONS OF RAZORS.

BY AN OLD SHAVER.

I never looked upon a razor with the eye of a Sheffield manufacturer, as so much cutlery to be trafficked in, and there an end; on the contrary, from my earliest experience, from those young days when every art was exhausted to exasperate my tender spouting beard, I have ever contemplated its gleaming countenance with a curious and philosophic eye.

I have not quite made up my mind yet that razors have not souls to be saved—that they have appetites and affections I am firmly convinced; with these ideas I look upon them as so many psychological studies.— Their different moods and caprices I watch and humor as carefully as I would those of a child—for let me tell you, rough chinned reader, you can no more coerce the one than the other at all seasons by giving it the strap. To keep them all under proper guardianship I confess is no easy task. Ducrow riding twelve horses at once is a fool to it. I have become so accustomed to them, however, that I like their vices better than the virtues of other people's razors. It takes some little time to know all their points, and no little tact to work them well. I have a fine flashing blade, by nature up-start and cowardly. When in one of its fits, nothing will move it. Diamond and star dust it scorns. There are more ways of killing a dog than drowning him, says the old adage; and, as I have found, of sharpening a razor than by setting it. A medical student in the floor below (I live in chambers) comes to borrow a "scraper," as he calls it now and then—what won't medical students borrow—so when the "criter" is in his tantrums I hand it over to him for correction. Poor thing, the beaded breath flushes upon its cheek at the sight of his ugly mug and beard stiff as the end hairs of a nail brush! I hear him take it down stairs and give it a taste of his boot sole; this, with a bullying determined air, quite awes its spirit, and it is always returned to me, as they say in eating-house phraseology, "in capital cut." With such dispositions the strong hand is the only effectual one; with the wretched sullen temper, however, the sole cure is a studied neglect. I have a yellow handled bilious individual of this class that every now and then turns sulky, and I find the only treatment that leads to a satisfactory result is to throw it by in the toilet drawer along with the curious *me-lange* there to be found—old buttons hair pins, broken combs, lace tags, faded knobs of camphor—and let my wife cover it up every morning with her curl papers, like another babe in the wood. A month's total abstinence from it makes it, I find, as sharp-set as could be desired.

I must own, however, to a settled dislike of a black-handled razor with a German silver shield upon it, which seems to glare upon me like an evil eye. I bought it of a Jew boy one day (after reading *Coningsby*), in my enthusiasm for the "pure Caucasian race," and have repented it ever since. I never have a word with Mrs. — (and words, good reader, will arise between the best regulated couples) but I see its "air drawn" form stretched out temptingly to my hand. I never go to bed nervous and dyspeptic but it gives me a final glare as I pop out the candle. I put it away sometimes, for I think I see in it a wretched "unacted drama;" but to hide it in drawers is useless, to shut it up in a sheath is equally futile: in some unaccountable manner it always escapes, and haunts my toilet table like a Presence. I would not shave with it for all the world.

Then again I have a razor, and it is a perfect type of its class, which, like Claverhouse, is never satisfied without taking its draught of blood before breakfast. Let me be as careful as I might, it never fails when I take it in hand to satisfy its sanguinary appetite upon my devoted chin; it must dim its polish by one spot of blood at least. I verily believe that it was forged out

of Blue Beard's key. To make up for these perplexing idiosyncrasies which dwell in the best of steel, in most men's dressing cases there lurks a good, shabby, hard-working Cinderella of a blade, which nothing appears to put out of temper. I have one of this class, and what it has gone through there is no telling. My wife always cuts her corns with it. I use it to whip off a button upon occasions. My little boy now and then seizes and whittles the table with it; sometimes—horrid idea—it cuts his slate pencil! Yet it always seems up to its work. Like man, it ever appears to be "superior to its circumstances;" when all the rest are out of order, this one alone is "faithful found."

There can be little doubt, then, that razors share a common humanity with us. How many worthless blades, set off in ivory and silver, recline in velvet cushioned cases, whilst the real good stuff, shut up in plain black horn, is looked upon with suspicion. I have often thought, as I have seen the men go up to the coach doors, and flourish their blades in the blinking eyes of the astonished insides, that even in such apocryphal quarters the true thing might be found. Imagine, good reader, the shame that must come over a sterling-minded well-regulated razor, at finding itself in the hands of one of that nomadic tribe whose delight seems to be to frighten old gentlemen just going on long journeys, by performing a scalping movement with an open blade between each finger, within three inches of their heads! Imagine the wounds inflicted on its spirit by the indignant denunciation of the aforesaid old gentleman of "The swindler with his Brummagem trash." Such remarks must be cutting even to a heart of steel. But we must not pursue our theory much further for fear that our wit as well as our razor might begin to lose its delicate edge.

WAITING AND WATCHING.

Be waiting and watching
The signs of the times,
And daily keep thundering
At the prevalent crimes:
The evils will lessen
With every stout blow;
The brighter the weapon,
The weaker the foe.
With words of true courage
March on to the field,
Determined that never
An inch you will yield—
Till totter and crumble
The pillars of Wrong:
'Tis justice that maketh
Weak instruments strong.
The Right! it must prosper
Whoever oppose—
However malignant
Or stout be her foes:
Like the steps of the morning,
Majestic and free,
She'll onward and triumph,
How gloriously!

DEBT.

The following Bill, which has just become a law in Maryland, is not without interest.
A BILL entitled an act relating to arrests in civil cases in the State of Maryland.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That from and after the tenth day of March, in the year eighteen hundred and forty seven, it shall be lawful to arrest and hold to bail on mesne process, any person who may be a non-resident of this state at the time of issuing of process against such person or persons for any debt contracted without the limits of this State.

Sec. 2. And be it enacted, That if any such non-resident shall be so arrested, he may apply by petition in writing to the judges of the court before whom the writ by virtue of which he may have been arrested may be returnable, or to either of them, setting that he is not a resident of the State of Maryland, and that the debt or cause or action for which he was arrested, was not contracted within this State, and on the production of satisfactory proof of the material allegations of such petition, it shall be the duty of the said judges or judge to order the discharge from custody of such non-resident.

Sec. 3. And be it enacted, That it shall be competent for non-residents, arrested as aforesaid, by petition, to have the fact of non-residence, and the fact of the place of contract inquired into, and decided before the return day of the writ on which he may have been arrested.

Sec. 4. And be it enacted, That this act shall not be construed as effecting in any degree the law of attachments.

SATURDAY NIGHT.

How many associations, sweet and hallowed, crowd round that short sentence, "Saturday night." It is indeed but a prelude to more pure, more heavenly associations, which the tired frame and thankful soul hail with a renewed joy at each succeeding return. 'Tis then the busy din of life ceases, and cares and anxieties are forgotten; that the worn out frame seeks its needed repose, and the mind its relation from earth and its concerns; with joy looking for the coming day of rest, so wisely and beneficially set apart for man's peace and happiness by his Creator.

The tired laborer seeks his own cottage, to which perhaps he has been a stranger the past week, where a loving wife and smiling children meet him with smiles and caresses. Here he realizes the bliss of hard-earned comforts, and at this time more than any other, the happiness of domestic life and its attended blessings.

Released from the distracting cares of the week, the professional man beholds the return of Saturday night, and as gladly seeks the clustering vines nourishing by his paternal care the reality of those joys which are only his own to know at their peculiar seasons, and under these congenial circumstances, so faithfully and vividly evinced by this periodical scene of enjoyment and repose.

The lone widow, too, toils on day after day, to support her little charge; how gratefully does she resign her cares at the return of Saturday night, and thank her God for these kind resting places on the way, by which she is encouraged from week to week to hold on her way.

ANCIENT AND MODERN COLORS.

In colors, the ancients certainly far surpassed the moderns. Sir Humphry Davy made an effort to analyze the celebrated Tyrian purple of the East, but these efforts were without success, he declared he could not discover of what it was composed. The Naples yellow, too, though less known, was much used, and the art of making it entirely gone. The Tyrian purple is the color of many of the houses of Pompeii, and they look as fresh as if just painted. The color of Titian are as vivid and beautiful as when first laid on by the great artist, while those of Sir Joshua Reynolds already looked chalky and dead. Sir Joshua himself confessed, after making it the study of his life, that he had never been able to preserve the brightness and beauty of their paintings. But if we marvel at these artists three centuries back, what shall we say of those paintings found in the tombs of Egypt, more than two thousand years old, and yet kept fresh and bright, though for that time beneath the ground, in the damp caves of the East! The portrait of the very wife of Solomon is found there, just as she was painted on the eve of her departure from her father's home to share the throne of Judea; and not only is the color of her garments preserved, but the bloom is still on her cheeks and lips, and the lustre in her eyes, even as it was then. There are paintings, too, as far back as the time of Moses; a portrait, supposed to be of Eico, the king who drove the Israelites into the Red Sea, and and even this is perfectly preserved.

VALUABLE COPPER DISCOVERY.—A very valuable and extensive copper mine has recently been discovered in the immediate vicinity of Mineral Point.—We learn from an authentic source, that upwards of two hundred thousand pounds of copper ore, of very rich quality, had already been raised, and are now on the ground ready for smelting. The mine is said to be one of the most extensive ever discovered in North America; it having been already proven as is supposed for at least three millions of pounds of ore. It is owned by Messrs. Curtis, Beach & Co., and John Wasley & Co. They cannot fail to realize an immense sum from it.—*Madison (W. T.) Express.*

WHICH IS THE MOST PERFECT POPULAR GOVERNMENT?—"That" said Bias, "where the laws have no superior."

"That," said Anacharsis, the Scythian, "where virtue is honored and vice detested."

"That," said Pittacus, "whose dignities are always conferred upon the virtuous, and never upon the base."

"That," said Cleopulus, "where the citizens fear blame more than punishment."

"That," said Chilo, "where the laws are more regarded than orators."

"That," said Solon, "where any injury done to the meanest subject, is an insult to the whole community."

But then said the wisest of them all. "That is the most perfect government, where the earth is not monopolized by the few to the injury of the many, and where labor, receiving a just remuneration for its toil, is guaranteed to all. In that government you will find neither misery; nor crime, nor poverty."

REID ON VENTILATION—INTRODUCTION.

(CONTINUED.)

The standard of taste for fresh and pure atmospheric air even among those classes of society who have every luxury at command, must be considered at present as very much below what is required for health; and even where the want of it is felt and acknowledged, the amount of value placed upon it is so small and trifling, that the expense and trouble of providing proper channels for its supply are considered serious objections to its introduction. Hence, architectural arrangements have too often been considered independently of ventilation; protection from without, and stability and beauty of structure, are not the sole requisites for architectural perfection. The supply of a pure and wholesome atmosphere is essential in the adaptations required in each individual building; and so far as practical utility is taken into consideration, instead of placing the supply and regulation of air so much in the back ground, it ought, in reality, to form one of the primary features of every architectural structure in which a defence is offered from the external elements.

When the air is of inferior quality, the mental faculties are subdued and deteriorated in proportion as the body is oppressed by the vitiated atmosphere, pure air being not only essential for the proper development of the bodily frame, but also requisite for the due energy of the intellectual functions.

Till the discoveries of modern science revealed the nature and composition of atmospheric air, and the reciprocal action that ensues between it and the blood, the architect was, in respect to this question, like a traveller without a guide, and had no distinct appreciation of the position in which man is placed in respect to the atmospheric ocean in which he lives. And even where the facts now adverted to are known and recollected, still the rough and rude treatment to which the lungs are subjected, the vitiated atmosphere which they are so often called upon to inhale, and the transitions of atmospheric and artificial temperatures to which they are carelessly subjected, show clearly how little the value of a mild and fresh atmosphere is practically appreciated; while the ravages of consumption, and the extended catalogue of evils accompanying diseases of the organs of respiration, point out the vast amount of misery that might be prevented, were the leading principles and practice of ventilation more generally understood.

A new era dawned upon this question when the constitution of atmospheric air was unfolded, the theory of respiration and combustion explained, the constituent elements of the corporeal frame traced more minutely in their varied movements in the living system, and the chemistry of the gases extended by the brilliant discoveries of the present age. The practical application to architecture of the truths then developed, appears to have been encompassed, however, with numerous difficulties, so that the most extreme variety of practice may still be observed, some depending upon the magnitude of the structure for the necessary supply of air, others looking to doors or windows, while, in a more limited number of examples, special channels are made for the admission of air. An unbounded field of investigation is opened to the endless varieties of adaptations required in the details for special structures, and the nature of the ventilating power which under different circumstances, it may be most expedient to employ. Mere variety of practice is in itself unobjectionable, as the details of ventilation are necessarily as various as the details of architectural structure. The variety of estimates as to the amount of supply have always been a leading difficulty. Perhaps no buildings have been subjected to such numerous experiments as the Houses of Parliament, to which Sir Christopher Wren, the Marquis of Chabannes, Mr. Davies Gilbert, Sir Humphrey Davy, and many others, directed their attention; and it may afford some clue to the diversity of practice that has been prevalent, if it be remembered, that the area of discharge, provided by Sir Hum-

phrey Davy, in the present House of Commons (at that time the House of Lords), was one foot; whereas at present it is fifty feet, and this is frequently worked by a power which renders it equivalent to several times that which would arise from any ordinary discharge.

It will be obvious indeed, that until a more general understanding shall have been entered into, as to the amount of air with which the system ought to be supplied, and the extent to which this should be placed under control, a reasonable expectation cannot be entertained that public buildings and private dwelling-houses will be much more systematically supplied with air than at present. This is the most important and primary question on which all other points depend. A false estimate as to the amount of supply required is an irreparable evil. So long as this difficulty is not specifically entered into, no suit of arrangements, however perfect in other respects, can be expected to give satisfaction. The simplicity of the arrangements required for ordinary purposes, and the difficulties connected with peculiar structures, where the architect, is indulging his professional taste, has too often taken an unbridled licence in excluding the necessary supply for the lungs, are so often imperfectly appreciated, that too frequently nothing whatever is attempted beyond the imperfect arrangements of doors and windows, any thing being considered good enough for ventilation, *i. e.* for the lungs.

But the process of this question will necessarily be limited to a great extent, till the public shall acquire more information on those numerous matters connected with it which have attracted so much attention of late years. Until the great elementary truths of physical science shall be introduced as essential branches of education in schools and academies, among the humblest as well as in the highest walks of life, it cannot be expected that there will be that desirable appreciation of the value of a pure and wholesome atmosphere which must ever be one of the principal objects of all who desire to advance the cause of public health. The cloud must be removed that veils at present the true state of the case from the great mass of the community.

The number of individuals is comparatively small who are really aware of the magnitude of the evils arising from the respiration of vitiated air. It is not generally understood that in innumerable public and private assemblies, churches, theatres, schools, &c., an atmosphere is often breathed for hours continuously which is as foul and offensive, compared with the air that is congenial to the lungs, as the water of the Thames at London Bridge contrasted with a pure mountain spring. It is no exaggerated statement to affirm, that the greatest scourge with which this and so many other climates is affected, *viz.* consumption, owes its origin more to ignorance of the laws of health connected with the peculiarities of exposure to alterations of air and temperature, and to the severity of local draughts, than to any disadvantages connected with the local state of the atmosphere which cannot be met with proper care and attention; that numerous other diseases, particularly catarrhs, rheumatisms, and pleurisies, often spring from this cause: that a depreciated tone of mental vigor, as well as of bodily health, may, in endless examples, be traced to the same cause; that the most deadly plagues that have ever appeared have been aggravated, if not caused, by want of cleanliness and ventilation, and that the ordinary typhoid fever of this country almost invariably originates under similar circumstances: that hospitals imperfectly ventilated have in some cases proved a curse instead of a blessing to the miserable patients who have been conveyed to them; that public establishments are known to the medical profession, where, at one time, from the same cause, no case of compound fracture ever recovered, few or none survived the amputation of a limb; mortification attacked every wound, however trivial, while the prostration of strength became so great, that men who had at first stood the severest operations without a murmur, subsequently cried like children from the slightest pain; and

that cases have actually presented themselves where the apparently lifeless corpse subdued and oppressed far more by the atmosphere with which it was surrounded, than by the disease to which it was supposed to have fallen a victim, has actually been known to revive after removal to the dead-room, a separate apartment, where the play of a wholesome atmosphere, flowing unrestrictedly upon it, revived the fading flame of life after it was to all appearance gone, and where health and strength were ultimately restored; that the practice in hospitals has been accompanied with the most decided reduction of mortality as the ventilation has been improved: that even in cities, generally, the mortality has regularly diminished as the external ventilation of the streets has been placed on a better and more systematic footing, by increased attention to cleanliness, and by affording free channels for the passage of air.

But, independent of the more serious and direct attacks of disease, there are numerous minor evils that often prey upon the constitution, where the air is of inferior quality. The long-continued action of vitiated air gradually undermines the tone and strength of the stomach; the appetite diminishes, and the citadel or main-spring of the constitution being thus enfeebled or destroyed, all the other powers of the system also gradually gives way. This may be observed in numerous dwelling houses, in many varieties of shops, offices, and counting-houses, and in various trades and sedentary occupations, where the natural wants of the system, a proper care as to regularity of diet and to exercise in the open air, are absorbed in attention to business. It would be well indeed were individuals so exposed, to pause and calculate, with a little of that keenness, with which they enter upon their daily pursuits, the extent to which they are obliged to draw upon the capital of their constitution in laboring under the oppression which an inferior atmosphere always develops. Premature old age is indeed one of the most certain consequence of long exposure to a vitiated atmosphere, especially when it is accompanied by an over-anxious and harassing attention to business; and in various occupations, the short span of human life is abridged many years by this cause, independently of the low tone at which it often flows, and the endless discomfort and annoyance to which, in such cases, it is so often subjected.

Nor are the moral and intellectual faculties to be forgotten in considering the influence of a vitiated atmosphere, as the energy and tone of is lowered and depressed by bad air, these are impaired as much at least as the corporeal functions, and, when not subdued by the mere force of the oppression to which they are subjected, are often forced into an unnatural state of excitement, equally incompatible with health, and with the sober exercise of the reasoning faculties.

Ventilation consists in the due and appropriate supply of air to any apartment, passage, or other cavity to which the external atmosphere has not free and unlimited access. It requires, accordingly, to be as various in different buildings as their architectural construction, the climate in which they are placed, the materials of which they are composed, the purposes to which they are applied, and the habits of the inmates by whom they are occupied. *External Ventilation* is a term frequently used to indicate the supply of air to streets, squares, courts, and alleys, or to any special situation or area not included by buildings, and the quality of the air as dependent on any special circumstances by which it may be affected.

Much of the misunderstandings that prevails, too generally, in respect to ventilation, arises from the extreme diversity of standards which different individuals consider essential to their comforts. This evil is greatly aggravated by the different provisions which is generally made for modifying the ventilation in unison with the variety of circumstances in which even the same constitution may be exposed. Ventilation requires, in all ordinary cases, to be varied from time to time, according to numerous circumstances, subject to perpetual fluctuation.

Correspondence of the Advocate.

Written for the Mechanic's Advocate.

DIALOGUE BETWEEN A MOTHER AND CHILD.

Child. Mother, where has father gone to this evening?

Answer. To the meeting, dear.

C. What meeting, mother?

A. To the National Reform meeting, dear.

C. Mother ain't them folks that father calls Land Reformers, good people?

A. Yes, my little dear, why?

C. 'Cause they want to get homes, and gardens for all of us little children. Mother, God loves good people, don't he?

A. Yes, my little love.

C. God don't love them (KIND,) that turned us out into the street, last winter, when poor father was sick, and had no work, does he, mother?

A. My dear, the Book of Job says, that the "wicked shall inherit the earth."

C. MOTHER, THAT MUST MEAN THE SAVAGE LANDLORDS DON'T IT?

A. Yes love; but we must be kind to our enemies.

C. Mother, ain't the cruel Landlords a'starving all of the poor people and the little children, to death, far away in the other countries; on the other side of the Big Sea?

A. Why, my little dear, you recollect most everything that your father was reading in the newspapers.

C. I'm a cunning little thing ain't I, mother? Always talking, talking, nothing but talking.

A. Yes, talking when you ain't crying. But mother couldn't get out of you what you was a'crying about last night.

C. The Good Man said "let the little children come to me." He didn't mean to starve them, like the cruel landlords are now doing, in almost every country on the globe. Did he, mother?

A. Well dear, things will be different when you grow up.

C. Yes, mother, the reign of a universal brotherhood upon earth, will then have been partly accomplished, and then we will sing our little songs, just like the sweet little birds.

A. The public lands will then have been made free, in small parcels, dear, so that all of the people shall have one farm apiece.

C. Mother, then a few people won't put their paws on to the whole of the Lord's earth, while the great masses of the Lord's children, that do all of the work, ain't got no land at all, mother. Will they?

A. No, dear.

C. O, mother, when the National Reformers get the public lands free, then we will have our own home, our own orchard, our own fields, our own garden, our own pretty blossoms; just like it says in the Good Book: "they shall sit down under their own vine and fig tree," and the cruel landlords shan't make them afraid. Mother, does it make you tired cause I talk so much?

A. No, dear, I love to hear you talk about the Good Book, the National Reformers, the little birds, and the pretty blossoms. It makes my work a good deal lighter.

C. I'm getting sleepy; it's most bed-time.

A. Your father is a'coming through the gate, run and open the door, dear.

C. Father, my little clap-trap has been running ever since you went out. I've been talking to mother about the little birds, and the pretty flowers and blossoms, and the happy home that we are a'going to have on the free land, and O, you don't know what all. I'm a real little witch ain't I? But I must go to bed, and dream about the free land, and the pretty flowers.—Good night, father and mother. *EQUITAS.*

A cotton factory is about to be established in Alexandria, Va, with a capital of \$100,000, over \$50,000 of which has already been subscribed,

FREEDOM OF THE SOIL.

For the Mechanic's Advocate.

MR. EDITOR: The land must be free; for until the land shall be made free to actual settlers in limited quantities, a ruinous competition between labor and capital, and particularly between mechanics, will be continued. There has been proposed and adopted, numerous associations of laborers and mechanics, for the purpose of staying the destructive progress of this blighting evil under which the producing classes of our country have ever labored. But nearly all have failed in their object, and I feel that all must fail until a different state of things is produced in society, especially, so far as respects the right of man to the soil which God created for the use of all. The mechanic has labored and struggled on with his heavy load of competition of capital with capital, and labor with labor, until he is deprived of the common comforts of life, and his children reared amid the worst scenes of degradation and crime; and thus is he reduced to a state of dependence from which his elevation to respectability and self-respect is almost hopeless; and thus it will ever be, so long as the curse of land monopoly shall be permitted to blight and wither all the fair prospects of the world. Ever since man has been permitted to monopolize the soil, injustice, fraud, violence and crime, of every grade, have left their footsteps in every land. If we would redeem labor from its present thralldom and degradation, and spread the earth with peace and plenty, restore to mankind the free use of the soil. Then, indeed, will justice and equal rights again begin to dawn upon our world, beautiful and lovely as God had made it; but deformed, gloomy and forbidding as man has rendered it by his follies, his monopoly and his erring. Yours, J. S. W.

LIST OF PATENTS

Issued from the United States Patent Office, for the week ending 27th of March, 1847.

To Lawrence Holmes, of Andover, Mass., for improvement in the Jacquard Looms. Patented March 27, 1847.

To Alfred W. Forwood, of Scott Co., Kentucky, for improvement in Carriages. Patented March 27, 1847.

To John H. Fellows, of Cincinnati, Ohio, for improvement in Furnace Grate Bars. Patented March 27, 1847.

To Alfred Newton, Lucius B. Smith, and Elias Sanford, of Meriden, Conn., for improvement in Augurs. Patented March 27, 1847.

To Joseph C. Strode, of East Bradford, Pa., for improvement in the Hydraulic Ram. Patented March 27, 1847.

To Noah C. Byram, of Boston, Mass., for improvement in Twine Stands. Patented March 27, 1847.

To Charles Galvani, of New York, for improvements in the Rotary Steam Engine, (having assigned his right, title and interest to John Clark of New York.) Patented March 27, 1847.

To Lewis Kirk, of Reading, Penn., for improvement in the Cross Cut Steam Saw. Patented March 27, 1847.

To Lemuel W. Wright, (residing in London, England), for improvement in making paper. Patented March 27, 1847.

To Elhanon W. Thomas, of Chicago, Illinois, for improvement in Ditching Machines. Patented March 27, 1847.

To Walter Harris, of Augusta, Ga., for improvement in finding the direction of streams for deepening channels. Patented March 27, 1847.

THE \$ MARK.—The following from the Baltimore American, is the latest version of the origin of the sign \$. Editors seem to be better acquainted with it than with the original:

"The true derivation of it is the figure 8. The Spaniards, from whom we derive the dollar, count by reals, as the French do by francs. A real is in value 12 1-2 cents, or one eighth part of a dollar. Any one who has read Gil Blas or Don Quixotte, will recollect the phrase "piece of eight," which is frequently used by the author of those works. This term then means nothing more than a dollar, or 8 reals. When, therefore, the dollar became generally used, the figure 8 was prefixed to express dollar, and in process of time the 8 has been changed to the present mark. It has been asserted, but I know not whether correctly or not, that General Hamilton first used this mark, soon after the adoption of our currency of dollars and cents."

NEW INVENTIONS.

ASHWELL'S REVOLVING BOILER.

Of this, the Scientific American says: "Most of our readers, even practical engineers, will be struck with the novelty of this invention, and some may quaintly enquire whether the engine stands still or is dispensed with, seeing the boiler itself is a rotary. Well, we should not wonder if the next improvement should unite the boiler and engine in a single machine; but in this case, the boiler is made dependent on the engine, or some other power, for its own motion, which is produced for the purpose of preservation of the boiler, which would be otherwise liable to injury. The inventor, Mr. Thomas Ashwell, of Stockbridge, Mass., has had one of them in operation, and is satisfied that it produces much more power in proportion to the expense of fuel, and the space occupied, than any other kind in use."

The boiler consists of a series of horizontal tubes, secured at each end, in cast iron discs, (originally cast upon the tubes by a peculiar process,) and to the rim of each is attached, by rivet or screw bolts, the flange of a convex head, from the centre of which projects a tubular pivot, by which the boiler is supported on its bearings. Within each pivot is a stationary cone or centre-piece, through which pass the feeding pipe, gauge pipes and steam pipe; the cones being packed to fit the pivots steam tight. The boiler is put in motion, of one revolution per minute, by a screw-wheel on one of the pivots, the teeth of which take to the worms of a screw shaft. One end of the boiler is a little elevated, to enable the steam to escape with facility; and the uppermost tubes, being above the surface of the water, serve as channels for the steam, but are not kept out of water long enough to get highly heated; and by their constant change of position, are kept from incrustations or sediment.

PAINE'S MARINE LOCOMOTIVE

We copy from the FARMER and MECHANIC, the following description of a novel steamer, the plan of which has been recently given to the world by Henry M. Paine, and which we understand is to be adopted in the construction of one of the new war steamers authorized by Congress. The advantages claimed for the vessel over those of other ocean steamers, are light draft of water with great stability. It being impossible to throw the vessel on her beam ends, she cannot be swamped, because a sea cannot come inboard. She cannot be stove so as to endanger life or cargo. There are no direct squares of resistance, either to wind or wave; and her moving power is so arranged, that a full head of steam may be worked either in storm or calm.

The draft of water is two-thirds less than that of other vessels of the same tonnage, which feature, together with the absence of top hamper and the peculiar action of the wheel, produces a much greater velocity than has yet been obtained by ocean steamers."

The first nautical men of the day have examined this vessel, and pronounce it the best calculated to live in a storm, or run in a calm of any craft afloat. A vessel of this kind should at once be placed on the Sound instead of the magnificent traps that now float on its waters. Every one knows that the cause of the Atlantic's ground tackle coming home, was the pressure of the wind against her enormous upper works, which presented a surface to the wind's action equal to that of the largest maintop sail.

The Editor says:—"We have seen drawings of the finish of the interior of such a vessel for Long Island Sound, and do not hesitate to say that, in our opinion, it surpasses in convenience and beauty of design, any of the floating palaces of the day."

The buckets or paddles are made fast on the cylinder, at an angle of fourteen degrees with its axis, and curve on the face of the cylinder, so as to prevent the lateral escape of water. They neither lift nor bury water, and their hold by actual experiment, is one-twenty

tieth greater than that of the usual side wheels, and heavy or light freighted, they work without any adjustments. Mail steamers are to have duplicate engines, and no spars or other top hamper. Armed vessel or a cruiser, are provided with spars, schooner rigged, and are constructed so that when a vessel is steaming against wind, they can be laid on the ship's upper work and lashed to their bearings.

"The mould of the vessel is that of an elliptic through the midship cross section, the longest axis being horizontal; this axis shortens as you approach the stem or stern, and as the elliptic figure is continued, and the perpendiculars remain the same, the axis at length shifts and becomes vertical, continuing to diminish in its horizontal diameter, till it joins the stem or stern an acute wedge. The horizontal diameters are so shortened as to form an elliptic water line, when a line is passed along the bends or acute curve of the midship elliptics.

The whole bottom above the acute curves is double and tanked into ten feet sections.

The wheel is a light cylinder in the midships, and works against a column of water that rises up into the vessel's bottom, a little forward of the wheel, and passes aft.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

An English chemist, Mr. Grove, has just observed a fact, as interesting in a chemical point of view as worthy of interest from its practical application. It is known that water is composed of two gases—oxygen and hydrogen—combined, the proportion of one volume of the first, to two volumes of the second. It is also known that the most intense heat is obtained from burning hydrogen with pure oxygen, and that if these engaged in the physical sciences do not make use of it oftener than they do, it is on account of the complicated and expensive nature of the process required to produce these gases. Thanks to Mr. Grove we may hereafter, without any other apparatus than a small tube of platina, which will never wear out, for it is perfectly unalterable, and without any other material than distilled water, procure indefinitely a mixture of oxygen and hydrogen, in the proportions in which they are found in water. Heat a platina tube with a simple spirit-lamp, cause a current of steam to pass through it, this will be decomposed and transformed integrally into its gaseous elements, which being conducted into a narrow tube, may be ignited as they escape from it. It is to be well understood that if the tube is not sufficiently contracted at its extremity, explosion will take place. Mr. Grove recommends the use of such water only as has been deprived of salt by distillation, and of air by previous ebullition. If it be desired to obtain, instead of a continuous current of oxygen and hydrogen, a given quantity of these bodies, it is then only necessary according to Mr. Gs, to introduce under a bell (receiver) full of distilled water, carried to the temperature of 93 deg., (centigrades,) a platina wire terminating in a button, and intensely heated. The water becomes instantly decomposed, and the gases are collected in the receiver.—Scissors.

As we have Musical Instrument makers in this city, we may as well give them the following information from the Farmer and Mechanic:

MR. EDITOR—I send you the following rule for the benefit of musical instrument makers:

To make a bass-viol a third, or a fifth, higher or lower toned than one given, with the strings of the same tension.

Rule—Cube the given dimension, or dimensions of the given viol, multiply by the degree you would lower it, whether second, third, or eighth; the cube root of the product will be the dimensions required, or, if to raise the tone, cube the dimensions of the given viol, subtract the degree required to raise it, and extract the cube root of the remainder for the required dimensions.

ALANA.

MECHANIC'S ADVOCATE.

"THE LABORER IS WORTHY OF HIS HIRE."

ALBANY, APRIL 8, 1847.

THE MECHANIC'S ADVOCATE,

Is the only paper of its size devoted to the interests of the *Mechanic*, published at *One Dollar* a year.—Will the sons of TOIL bear this in mind, and subscribe for their own Advocate.

WE WISH TO HAVE IT UNDERSTOOD

That this paper is not a reprint of any other journal. The type is not taken, already set up, from a daily; but the articles are prepared and the type set, expressly for the *Mechanic's Advocate*. We challenge competition as to the number and ability of our contributors, and the value of our original articles.

TRAVELLING AGENTS.

The following persons are duly appointed agents, for the *Mechanics Advocate*: JOHN HARBISON, FRANCIS MORROW, JOHN M. LANDON, and G. W. HULL. Mr. Harbison, will call upon the Mechanics of Albany, Troy, Lansingburgh, Cohoes, &c., during the next few weeks, after which he will visit the cities and villages on the River, Mr. Landon is in the western part of this state, Mr. Hull, will visit Massachusetts and Connecticut, Mr. Morrow, will call on our friends in the northern part of this state. We bespeak for them a kindly reception.

WHAT ARE THE SONS OF TOIL DOING?

This is a question of vast importance, and to be correctly answered, it will be necessary to go back a short distance into the annals of time, and compare the past with the present.

In former times the working classes depended chiefly upon the government and their political leaders for the working out of those reforms, which they clearly perceived were of the greatest necessity for their continued well-being, never dreaming for a moment that they were of sufficient importance to depend upon themselves. But the continued promises, as often broken as made, caused a light to break in upon their understanding;—they discovered that they had a tremendous moral power at their command, and that co-operation and union was all that was required to obtain all they asked for—all that was their right. This disposition to co-operate, first manifested itself in strikes, in many of which great energy and perseverance was displayed. It is stated that in 1840, there was expended in England and Scotland alone, the enormous sum of *three millions sterling*, by the operatives in attempting to obtain their rights by this means; but in the end all their endeavors proved abortive, and so has it proved in almost every instance in the United States,—'tis true that in a few instances the demands of the laborer have been complied with for the time being, but at the first favorable opportunity their wages have been reduced even below the old rates.

But, "what are the Sons of Toil doing?" They are at work on their "own hook,"—they have determined to take the matter into their own hands,—they have resolved to go to the BALLOT BOX; and there assert their WRONGS and maintain their RIGHTS. Experience has worked, and the fruits of her labor will soon be gathered. "That which has perished was but the wild, early shoots, and first flaggy leaves—the solid corn remains."

Somebody has discovered that young ladies now-a-days, learn more of the ations, cations, ologies, osticks, and nastics, than of the ings, such as washing, ironing, mending, sewing, and scrubbing. One of the ings is, however, by good judges said to be a dangerous accomplishment, viz: *talking*. We'll question our "rib," on that point.

THE APPRENTICES' LIBRARY.

It will probably be a useless task to attempt raising this Library from the dead, without first waking the sleepy board of Trustees, who are snoring over their charge. We,—foolishly, perhaps,—thought that our observations week before last, would arouse them to a sense of their duty, and be the means of placing a once valuable institution upon a firmer basis. We say foolishly, because we find them as yet, wholly insensible to our appeals, and to the claims which the public have upon them for the prompt performance of their obligations. We can not discover any signs of action in the matter; and until we do they may expect us to "poke sticks at them," as pertinaciously as our time will permit. The library must live with renewed energies, or soon die of old age, and the cold and cruel neglect of its trustees and guardians. Next week, gentlemen, "look out for breakers." Our dander is up, and the way we shall make the *dust* fly up in that old rookery in the Commercial Buildings, will astonish the ghosts of its departed founders, if it don't you.

THE SHORT TIME MOVEMENT.

This is a subject that is now agitating the minds of the sons and daughters of TOIL throughout the country. By whatever means this measure may ultimately be attained, whether by legislation, or by agreement between the employer and employed, there can be no doubt that it will soon be brought about by the force of public opinion. If the government takes hold of the matter, public opinion will have compelled it to do so; if by the employer and the employed, public opinion will have been the cause. Hardly a newspaper that is opened but will be found shadowing forth the signs of the times—the decree has gone forth!—the PEOPLE—the true bone and sinew of the land! will no longer submit to be taxed beyond what the laws of nature can sustain. There is no disposition to remain in their chains any longer—there is no lack of heart or hope—no timid irresolution or despair. The great lesson of self-help has impressed itself deeply upon the minds of all; and every one seems eager to elevate his class into a position of social comfort and independence. We pray God the day of Jubilee may not be far distant.

ELECTRO-MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

A newly invented Telegraph was exhibited two months since in Liverpool, by its inventor, Mr. GAMBLE. It is said to be very simple and effective. "The dial-plate has two circles of alphabets, arranged in such a manner, that by means of an index moved by a dead beat chronometer movement, acted upon by a galvanic battery, words of uncommon use are indicated with great rapidity and unerring accuracy. The inventor stated an important fact in relation to this telegraph, viz: that it is not affected by sudden change of the atmosphere or temperature.

LETHEON.

This gas is all the rage in Paris; and applied to all manners of cases and purposes. It was lately applied to a vicious horse! whilst being shod—an operation which it was found impossible to perform otherwise.—*Vive la Gas!*

NEW PROPELLER.

"A new system of propelling vessels, which it is said, bids fair to do away with both the old paddle-wheel and the screw, has recently been invented in France. The blades of the wheel are sections of parabola, and work under water."

Our good-natured cotemporary—he of the "shears"—solemnly informs one of his correspondents that if he knows of magnets capable of attracting gold, he would like to be furnished with one of the strongest power! Were we not a Son of Temperance, we should be inclined to a little *Porter* after that.

THE SENSE OF TOUCH.

Some remarkable experiments were made a few years since, to determine the relative sensibility of different parts of the body in respect to touch, by Dr. Henry Ernest Weber, of Leipsic. The object in view were to obtain mechanical demonstration of a fact which has been generally known to most persons, viz. that some portions of the skin are better adapted than others to receive impressions from contact with external bodies. Weber endeavors in various ways to determine the relative sensibility of different parts of the body, both in combination with, and a part from, the sense of touch, so called. Thus, he speaks of the faculty which the skin possesses of estimating and comparing different pressures made upon its surface. If both the right and left hand of the same individual are supported on cushions, and he keeps his eyes shut while unequal weights are placed on the two hands, he will, if the difference of the weights be considerable, be able to tell on which hand the heavier lies; but if the hands be raised from the cushions, a much smaller difference of weight is appreciable; for in the one case there is nothing but the sensibility to pressure which can determine the difference, whereas in the other case there is the amount of muscular exertion necessary to support the weights, and any inequality in this amount seems to be easily discernable.

It was further ascertained by Weber, that, in most men, the left side of the body and the left extremities, enjoy a more accurate perception of weight than the right, so far as weight is estimated by pressure. Of fourteen different persons experimented on, in eleven the left side of the body, and the left extremities was found to be more sensible to weight than the right, so far as weight is estimated by pressure; in two the contrary was observed, and in one, no difference could be detected.

If his experiments with a pair of compasses, we have before spoken, but not as fully as we might. Weber found the tongue the most sensitive part of the body. His method was to apply the point of an open pair of compasses to different parts of the body in succession, and gradually to bring the points together until the separation between them was not felt by the skin. He gives a table, in which, opposite to the part named, is given the smallest distance at which the two points of the compasses could be felt to be still apart; and the following are some of the items: Tip of tongue, one-half line (one-eleventh of English inch); inner surface of finger tips, 1 line; red part of lips, 2 lines; tip of nose, 3 lines; portion of lips not red, 4 lines; edge of tongue, one inch from its point, 4 lines; palm of hand, 5 lines; surface of eyelid, 5 lines; centre of the hard palate, 6 lines; membrane of the lips close to the gums, 9 lines; lower part of the forehead 10 lines; back part of the heel, 10 lines; back of the hand, 14 lines.

If we hold the extremities of the thumb and forefinger together, and then pass the tips of both in a line from the ear to either the upper or under lip, they will feel to the cheek as if they were becoming more and more distant from each other.

The experiment of Weber brought conviction to his mind, that the most sensitive parts of the skin, under the usual acceptation of the term—are not the most delicate in appreciating touch, as tested by his means; for instance, those parts of the body, such as the soles of the feet, which are much and painfully excited by tickling, are not those in which the delicacy of touch, for the common purposes of life, is most highly developed.

There is an alkali existing in the leaves of tobacco called *niconiti*, one grain of which in its pure state would be fatal to animal life.

Of course we won't try it.

Lithographic Printing is now executed with great rapidity in Europe, by machinery. The mode of operation is unique, and entirely successful. Why has it not been adopted in this country?

THE NEW-YORK REFORMER.

This truly able paper comes to us this week, in an entire new dress. We are much pleased to see the Reformer once more in the field, striving to achieve the triumph of the holy cause of Temperance; and while it is an undisputed fact, that Journals devoted to interests far less important, receive a generous support, we hope to be able to chronicle the fact that the Reformer is placed upon a permanent basis. We cheerfully commend it to our friends, and hope it will receive as it deserves, a liberal support. It is published at No. 9 Commercial Buildings, at \$1 50 per annum, by Abbott & Guild; young men every way qualified for the duties of their station.

OUR CITY LIST

Has nearly doubled within the last ten days. This is a sure sign that the mechanic's of Albany have approved of our course thus far. We will try and merit their continued confidence. If you want to subscribe for the Advocate call at No. 24 Commercial Buildings.

SUBSCRIBERS IN TROY.

Will hereafter receive their papers from the news office of Mr. A. Smith, River st., free of postage; Mr. Smith having kindly consented to this arrangement.

MECHANICS LOOKING UP!!

All the candidates for Mayor of the city of New York are MECHANICS! Whig, Democratic, and National Reform! This looks like the commencement of better things. Watchman what of the night!

MECHANICS' CANDIDATE.

Mr. JOHN G. WOODRUFF has received the nomination of the workingmen of this city for Mayor. Mr. Woodruff is a mechanic, well known in our city as a young man of unexceptionable character, and well calculated to fill the office to which we trust he will be chosen.

MECHANICS, we call upon you to come up, to a man, in support of your own candidate; now is the time to make a beginning.

TEMPERANCE MEN.—Vote for Woodruff, he is a staunch tee-totaller, and opposed to granting licence to deal out distilled poison in any shape.

CITIZENS OF ALBANY, opposed to the present Water Works monopoly, and in favor of an adequate supply of pure and wholesome water at reasonable rates, instead of mud which you are now compelled to drink or nothing. Vote for Woodruff.

THE NATIONAL REFORMERS.

Mr. Van Amringe, has been lecturing to crowded audiences, this week. On Monday night at the Pearl St. House, and on Tuesday at the Eastern Hotel.

NOTICE.

The Albany Group of Associationists meet every Wednesday evening, at Blunt's Buildings, 3d story, cor. State and Pearl sts; entrance on State. It.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

The subjoined letter from our correspondent in the Gulf squadron, who is thoroughly versed in Mexican politics, will be read with interest. N. O. Pic.

Special Correspondence of the Picayune.

U. S. Squadron, ANTON LIZARDO, }
March 7, 1847. }

Ry an express from Mexico I learned day before yesterday that a revolution was in progress attended with fighting and bloodshed, the object of which was the deposing of Gomez Farias, and the present Congress, and the repeal of the law confiscating the ecclesiastical property. I cannot learn that they have set up any particular Chief or form of government, as a substitute for the existing one.

The friends of Santa Anna, and particularly Almonte, are ostensibly engaged as peace makers, and it was a few days ago reported that they had succeeded in compromising the difference, but we hear by this express

that the insurrection has broken out afresh, and that they have been fighting for three days. The issue is not doubtful—the fall of Gomez Farias and the repeal of the odious law.

This revolution is said to have been instigated by the priests, who are charged with using the weaker sex as their agents.

On the 21st the Government, anticipating a disturbance, took certain precautions, which attracted general attention and were commented on by the newspapers. A force of 550 men was directed, by order of Gomez Farias, to occupy the University, which was the quartel of the regiment of National Guards, called *Independencia*.

The National Guards resented this attempt to overawe them, and uniting with other companies and with their confederates in the city, sent a deputation to Gomez Farias, to demand the evacuation of the quartel.—The Vice President yielded, and the Nationals dispersed. This outbreak appears to have been the germ of the revolution in Mexico.

By the latest news from Mexico, received while I am writing, it is doubtful how the matter will end. The soldiers appear to vacillate, and one regiment has gone back to the Government.

Some sales of church property have recently been made at very low rates.

Senor Caserta, in a speech against the law, sets down the value of the church estates, in rustic and city securities, foundation, benefice, &c. at \$63,000,000. In addition to this are church ornaments, &c. to the sum of \$9,000,000, of which last he estimates that \$4,000,000 may be disposed of for the benefit of the State, making the whole disposable church property \$67,000,000.

About \$44,000,000 of the securities are so invested that the sales would ruin numerous families, so that only \$23,000,000 remain for the use of the Government. It is attempted to be shown that only about \$10,000,000 could be realized with the greatest sacrifices.

A project has been offered to supply the Treasury by contribution throughout the Republic of \$4 upon every \$1,000 yearly of real and personal property amounting to \$6,000 and upwards, which is to be paid in advance by installments of one third. Those who have less than \$6,000 are to pay \$2 per \$1,000; laborers, poor persons and servants to be exempt.

The sale of the useless vessels of war has been authorized by a large vote.

The Governor of the State of Vera Cruz, gives notice that having overcome the difficulties which occurred in fortifying the Pass of Puente Nacional, he left that point the 13th inst. to go to the town of San Carlos, where he will make arrangements for the barricading and defence of the roads, and then he will go to Vera Cruz to agree with the Commandant General upon other means relating to the defence of the State. He left Vera Cruz yesterday.

It is at Vera Cruz quite generally believed among the foreign residents that the defence will be of the feeblest description. I am, however, inclined to think that there will be a vigorous resistance at first, but it will not last long.

NEW YORK, Tuesday 10 o'clock.

An express from Philadelphia reached here this morning with the important intelligence that Vera Cruz was captured.

The news reached Charleston as the boat was leaving, and we have but few particulars, and what we have are verbal.

The news reached Charlestown by a steamer direct from Vera Cruz, and was believed to be true.

We had an interview with a passenger who came on the cars, and who states that an agent from the steamer came running down to the boat just as she cast off her lines halloing out the news, Vera Cruz Captured.

He stated that our forces had all landed by the 19th, with all their guns and munitions of war, and that the Town and Castle were immediately besieged and attacked.

On the night of the 19th, the naval force anchored within gun shot of the town and Castle, and the batteries on land all commenced the dreadful work of death and destruction.

The whole heavens seemed illuminated with fireworks! Rockets, like fire serpents of destruction, were for hours darting from one point to another, scattering conflagration and carnage over the fast falling city.

The loss of the Americans is said to be about 800.

The battle raged for several hours, but after a desperate resistance, the city surrendered, and Gen. Scott and his brave army marched in with flying colors.

The battle was fought with the thermometer at 85. Our troops having taken the city are once more in comfortable quarters.

Since their disembarkation, they have been sleeping on the ground without any shelter whatever.

New Orleans papers to the 29th have been received; they are filled with the details of incident alluded to in the telegraph report I sent you yesterday, but no later intelligence.

All agree that the revolution going on against Gomez Farias was making headway, and it was thought he would be put down.

There has been a coalition formed between Santa Anna and the clergy. It was also reported that the priests had sent him two hundred thousand dollars as an earnest of their determination to support him.

Later from Europe—Arrival of Packets Northumberland and Columbia.

The packet ships Northumberland and Columbia, arrived this morning with Liverpool dates to 6th March. Corn was raising steadily in France and Belgium. The English markets were all firm at an advance of two shillings per quarter for wheat in London.

There was a great demand for exportation in France and the Continent.

Liverpool grain markets to the 6th March, closed firm.

The relations between Turkey, Greece, and France, threaten a speedy war. The parties are all in arms. Immense distress in Belgium.

There have been dreadful food riots in France, Belgium, and Scotland.

Supplies are pouring into Ireland, and famine is greatly arrested there.

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET.

Monday, April 5.

At market 1051 Beef Cattle (500 from the South,) 140 Cows and Calves, and 900 Sheep and Lambs.

Beef Cattle—Prices are a little lower. We quote extremes at from 6 1-2 to 7 cents. 150 head left over.

Cows and Calves—There seems to be a more active demand for these than formerly. Last week there was an unusually large number offering; and all met a ready sale at improved prices, which we quote from \$15-17 to \$40, as in quality. These figures are about \$2-50 higher than last week's average.

Sheep and Lambs—Buyers are rather backward, and operate but sparingly. Prices, however, remain firm at from \$2 to \$3 50 a \$5.

Hay and Straw—Hay is selling at 62 1-2 per cwt. Straw \$2 25 a 2 50 the 100 bundles. Market liberally supplied with both.

New-York Reformer.

A Weekly Family and Temperance Newspaper.

ABBOTT & GUILD,

Editors and Proprietors.

The REFORMER was started in this city, about eight weeks since. It is a large paper, devoted to Temperance, the Arts, Sciences, Literature, and the news of the day. Regarding Albany as a place in which a paper of the kind is much needed, and hoping that the friends of Temperance will come forward and sustain us, we were induced to make the trial. Thus far, our encouragements have been of a cheering character, and we confidently believe, that inasmuch as we shall spare no pains in rendering our paper one of the most useful and interesting periodicals of the day, that our friends will sustain us handsomely. The paper is published in this city, at No. 9 Commercial Buildings. Terms: \$1 50 per year; 3 copies for \$4; 10 copies, \$12; 20 copies, \$20.

Albany, March 8, 1847.

JOHN ABBOTT.

H. A. GUILD.

Boots and Shoes.—D. D. RAMSAY having removed his Boot and Shoe store from No. 3 Deleville House, would respectfully inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of the city of Albany, that he has opened a new Boot and Shoe store at No. 617 Broadway, a few doors north of Bleeker Hall, where he will make to order first rate boots of all descriptions, which he will warrant to be a superior article. His long experience in the business and the success which has heretofore attended him in his efforts to please his customers enables him to say confidently that he will give them an article which for neatness and durability cannot be excelled. As the best way for the public to judge is to call and examine for themselves, he would respectfully invite them to do so, assuring them that he will use his utmost endeavors to give them entire satisfaction.

N. B. Always on hand a good assortment of first rate boots and shoes, men's and boy's calf-skin and kip-skin boots, shoes and brogans; also Ladies' and misses' gaiters of a first rate quality. Prices to suit the times. ap 6.

D. Harris, Jr., Importer, Manufacturer and Dealer in Paper Hangings, Borders, Curtain papers, Fireboard Plates, Paper Boxes, and paper box materials. A large stock of everything in his line of business kept constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest New-York prices, at the large Warehouse No. 6 Green St. Albany.

N. B. Country Merchants, and Dealers in our line of business, will find it to their advantage to call, before purchasing elsewhere, new styles constantly receiving. sp 8. m. 3.

NEW-YORK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, March 30.

ASHES—100 lbs.		LEATHER.	
Pots.....	4 87 1/2	Oak.....	22
Pearls.....	6 25	Hemlock, light.....	16
BEESWAX—lb.		Do middle.....	16
White.....	—	Do heavy.....	14
Yellow.....	27	Do damaged.....	13
CANDLES—lb.		Do poor do.....	9
Tallow, mould.....	11	MOLASSES.	
Sperm.....	31	New Orleans.....	37
Stearic.....	—	Porto Rico.....	37
COAL.		St Croix.....	38
Liverpool, chl.....	7 25	Trinidad.....	32
Newcastle.....	—	Martinique.....	—
Scotch.....	—	Gondaloupe.....	—
Sydney.....	7 00	Havana.....	—
Pictou.....	7 00	Matanzas.....	25
Virginia.....	—	English Islands.....	—
Anthracite.....	6 00	NAILS—lb.	
COFFEE—lb.		Cut, 4d a 40d.....	31
Java.....	10 1/2	(3d 1 ct and 2d 2 cts more.)	—
Porto Rico.....	—	Wrot, 6d a 20d.....	14
Laguayra.....	8	Horseshoe.....	21
Cuba.....	—	OILS—Per gal.	
Brazil.....	8	Flor 30 flask b.....	—
St. Domingo.....	6 1/2	French 12 pts.....	4 50
COPPER—lb.		Olive, gal.....	1 37 1/2
Sheathing.....	23	Palm, lb.....	62 1/2
Old.....	18	Liuseed, Am.....	—
Braziers.....	25	Whale.....	34
Pig.....	18	Sperm, fall.....	—
Bolts.....	25	Do winter.....	1 12
CORES.		PLASTER PARIS.	
Velvet, gross.....	45	Plaster Paris.....	—
Common.....	25	PROVISIONS.	
Phial.....	12	Beef, mess, brl.....	12 —
COTTON.		Beef, prime.....	9 25
New Orleans.....	14	Cargo.....	—
Alabama.....	14	Pork, mess.....	15 25
Florida.....	13	Pork, prime.....	13 25
Upland, fair.....	12 1/2	Cargo.....	—
Do good fair.....	13	Hog's lard, lb.....	10
FLOUR AND MEAL.		Butter, prime.....	22
Western canal.....	—	Do ordinary.....	12
Ohio via canal.....	7 12 1/2	Do Philadelphia.....	—
Ohio via N. O.....	—	Cheese, Am.....	7
Michigan.....	7 12	Hams, smok'd.....	11
Troy.....	7 12	RICE.	
Philadelphia.....	6 87	Rice, 100 lbs.....	5 00
Brandywine.....	7 25	SALT.	
Georgetown.....	7 00	Turks Island.....	35
Baltimore.....	6 62	Bonaire.....	35
Richmond City.....	8 50	Curacao.....	—
Do country.....	6 75	Ivica.....	—
Alexandria.....	6 87	Cadiz.....	—
Genesee.....	7 50	St Ubes.....	—
Fredericksburg.....	6 50	Lisbon.....	—
Petersburgh.....	6 50	Sicily.....	—
Rye Flour.....	4 87	Liv'd ground.....	1 15
Corn meal, J and.....	—	Do do fine.....	1 35
Brandywine.....	5 00	STEEL—lb.	
Corn meal, in hhd.....	—	German.....	13
Brand.....	22 50	Eng hoop L.....	13 1/2
GRAIN—bush.		Spring.....	5 1/2
Wheat, W. & N. Y.....	1 40	Trieste, in box.....	5
Do South.....	—	American.....	5
Rye, North.....	90	TEAS—lb.	
Corn, Jer. & N'n.....	95	Imperial.....	70
Do Southern.....	1 93	Gunpowder.....	70
Barley, N. R.....	75	Hyson.....	75
Oats, Northern.....	45	Young Hyson.....	70
Do Southern.....	—	Hyson Skin.....	49
Do New Jersey.....	43	Souchong.....	45
HOPS.		TIN—lb.	
First sort.....	10	Block S Am.....	—
HEMP—ton.		Block E I.....	24 1/2
American.....	1 69	In plts, 1-3x bx.....	9 75
Russia.....	—	TOBACCO.	
Manilla.....	—	Richmond.....	6
Sisal.....	—	Petersburg.....	6
Sunn.....	—	N Carolina.....	—
Jute.....	—	Kentucky.....	6 1/2
Italian.....	—	Cuba.....	24
HIDES.		St Domingo.....	17 1/2
Cale grn salt.....	—	Manufactured.....	15
Do dry.....	1 10	Do No 2.....	9
Dry Southern.....	10	Do No 3.....	7
IRON.		Do 32lb lump.....	15
Pig, Eng. & Scotch.....	35 00	Cavendish.....	25
Pig, Amer. No. 1.....	32 50	WOOL.	
Do. common.....	25 00	Am. Sax, fleece, lb.....	37
Bar, Rus. PSI.....	102 50	Am. full blood Mer.....	34
Do. new.....	—	Am. half and gr. do.....	30
Do. Swedes.....	90	Am. Na. gr. Mer.....	27
Do Amer. roll'd.....	85	Super, pulled.....	31
Eng. refined.....	85	No. 1, pulled.....	26
Eng. common.....	72 50	No. 2, pulled.....	—
Sht, Rus 1st qu.....	12	South Am. washed.....	12
Eng. & American.....	6	Do do and picked.....	18
Hoop, do cwt.....	6 50	Do unwashed.....	7
LEAD.		African.....	11
Pig.....	4 37	Smyrna.....	13
Bar.....	4 1/2	Mexican.....	11
Sheet.....	4 1/2	ZINC.—In sheets.....	7

"ISSUES FOR 1847."
LAND LIMITATION, INALIENABLE HOMESTEAD, AND
FREEDOM OF PUBLIC LANDS.

CONSTITUTION OF THE INDUSTRIAL CONGRESS.

To establish Equality, Liberty and Brotherhood among men of every Race; to provide that the Rights of Men, alienable and inalienable, shall be more perfectly understood and guaranteed; to Redeem the Industrial Classes from the condition of Inferiority which has hitherto every where attached to Labor; to unite in one the Friends of Humanity; to promote Intelligence, Virtue and Happiness; this Convention, representing the various useful classes, do adopt and recommend to the people of these United States the following Constitution, as the Basis of a New Moral Government.

Art. I. The style of this instrument shall be the constitution of the Industrial Congress.

Art. II. This Congress shall be constituted upon the following principle.

1st. Its members shall be elected annually by bodies or association of men or women who subscribe to these principles, to wit: That all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; among which are the Right to Life and Liberty; to the use of such a portion of the Earth and the other elements as shall be sufficient to provide them with the means of subsistence and comfort; to Education and Paternal Protection from Society.

2. They shall be elected by associations consisting each of 5 or more persons and less than 50, male and female, above the age of 18 years, every such association being entitled to one representative, and every association being entitled to one additional representative for every additional fifty of its members: *Provided always*, that no association shall be entitled to any representation whatever in this Congress unless all its members shall have subscribed to all the principles under the 1st head of this article.

Art. III. The Congress shall assemble on the first Wednesday of June of every year. Their first assembling shall be in the city of Boston; their 2d in the city of New York; their 3d in the city of Philadelphia; and their 4th in the city of Cincinnati, after which it shall be left to each Congress to determine where they next meet. Every session shall continue for seven days or more.

Art. IV. The laws of this Congress, being intended to embody and represent the collective intelligence of the great producing and other useful classes of the country, will be advisory and recommendatory, having of whatever moral force may dwell in their truth and wisdom, and none other.

WM. S. WAIT, Illinois, President.

CHAS. DOUGLASS, of Conn., Vice Pres'ts.

E. N. KELLOGG, of N. J., Vice Pres'ts.

JOHN FERRAL, of Penn., Vice Pres'ts.

GEORGE H. EVANS, Secretaries.

CHARLES SPARKS, Secretaries.

MOSES JOHNSON, Secretaries.

In pursuance of the provisions of Art. III. of the Constitution, the second session of the INDUSTRIAL CONGRESS will be held in the City of New York, commencing on Wednesday the second day of June next. All favorable to the objects are invited to organize and be properly represented, according to the provisions of the Constitution, Art. II. Associations whose members have adopted the National Reform Pledge will be entitled to a representation.

DAVID BRYANT, of Mass., President 1st session.

GEORGE H. EVANS, Secretary. 161

MUFFS AND ROBES—At No. 3 Exchange.

Received this morning the largest and best selected assortment ever offered to the public, consisting of

MUFFS—Fine Isabella Bear, Stone do, Black do, Grusley do; Blue Fox, Wood do, Red do; Nat. Lynx, Taft do, Black do.

Together with a large assortment of Chinchella Grey Squirrel, Wolf, imitation Lynx, black and natural Jenett and Coney.

ROBES—Trimmed: Martin, Jenett, Wolf and Coon. Untrimmed: No. 1 Buffalo Robes. No. 1 extra assorted do. Indian tanned do.

GLOVES—Gentlemen's driving Plucked and Unplucked Otter and Seal Gloves. Ladies' Otter and Musk Riding Gloves.

CAPS—Otter, Seal, Nutria, Musk, Boas, silk Plush, Fur Trimmed, Cloth, Youth's, and Children's Velvet.

Also, Bows, Neck Ties, Umbrellas and Canes, which are offered to the public at a small advance. Purchasers will do well to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

GOODWIN & McKINNY, 3 Exchange.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—The subscriber has opened a Boot and Shoe Store at No. 3 Delavan House, Broadway, where he intends to make to order first rate Boots and Shoes; and will warrant them to fit as well, if not better, than those of any other shop in the city. He would respectfully invite the public to call and examine his stock, assuring them that no pains will be spared to give them entire satisfaction.

The subscriber has just returned from New York with a choice selection of manufactured Boots and Shoes, which he thinks will be found on trial a choice article.

D. D. RAMSAY.

The Shakers' Sarsaparilla.—THE use of Sarsaparilla, as an alterative and tonic medicine, is becoming more and more extensive; and although many forms are given and recommended for preparing this root for the patient, but few, if any of them, contain a sufficient quantity of the virtues of Sarsaparilla to produce the medical effect.

The Compound Concentrated Syrup of Sarsaparilla made in the United Society of Shakers, is prepared with great care, and the increasing demand for it is positive proof of its good effects. It is now prescribed by many physicians, which is the best evidence that they give it the preference over all other preparations of Sarsaparilla yet offered to the public.

The price is another advantage this Syrup has over all others; it being only about one third as much as most other preparations. Since its introduction to the public, its reputation has been constantly increasing, and its popularity extending in every direction, being recommended by the most distinguished physicians. Sold at the BOTANIC MEDICINE STORE, 24 Ferry st., Troy. Price 75 cents per bottle.

Daguerreotype Notice.—THE subscriber would announce to the citizens of Albany and vicinity, that he continues to make Photographic Likenesses in every variety of style, from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M. Having recently made a vast improvement in the art, he is enabled to get up miniatures that cannot be surpassed.

TO ARTISTS.—Canvases, Chemicals, Plates, Cases, Galvanic Batteries, and every thing pertaining to the business, for sale low. Instructions given, &c. N. E. Sisson. No. 496 Broadway, Albany.

African Ginger.—Recently ground and warranted Pure. Sold at the Botanic Medicine Store, 24 Ferry street, Troy.

AFRICAN BIRD PEPPER.—Pure African Cayenne can at all times be obtained at the Botanic Medicine Store, 24 Ferry street.

CEPHALIC SNUFF, for the cure of absolute relief of catarrh, nervous headache, dizziness, weak eyes, etc., prepared and sold at the Botanic Medicine Store, 24 Ferry st. Price 25 cts. per bottle.

COMPOUND KIDNEY PILLS, carefully prepared and sold at the Botanic Medicine Store, 24 Ferry st. Price 12 1/2 cts. per box.

COMPOUND SYRUP OF DANDELION, a highly efficacious remedy in cases of constipation of the bowels, from deficient or suspended biliary secretions, chronic inflammation and congestion of the Liver and Spleen, and derangements of the digestive organs, etc. Prepared and sold at the Botanic Medicine Store, 24 Ferry street, Troy. Price 25 cts. per bottle.

PICTORIAL BOOK BINDING.

NEW and elegant specimens of Binding for HARPER'S BIBLE and VERPLANK'S SHAKESPEARE, to which the attention of the public is solicited, at H. R. HOFFMAN'S, No. 71 state st., Albany.

C. KOLLER,

BOOK, PLAIN AND FANCY JOB PRINTER, Nos. 14 and 16 Commercial Buildings, corner of Broadway and Hudson street, ALBANY.

BOOK PRINTING.

Books of any magnitude, either Type or Stereotype, executed in the best style, and with as much despatch as the materials and work will admit of.

PAMPHLETS.

Reports, Addresses, Catalogues, Sermons, Speeches, etc., and Pamphlets of all kinds, with or without covers, done at short notice, in any style required.

Special attention paid to printing the Constitutions of the Sons of Temperance, Rechabites, I. O. O. F., &c.

CARD PRINTING.

Having one of Ruggles' Superior Engines, and a very extensive assortment of beautiful Card Type, all kinds of Cards, such as Admission, Business, Dinner, Invitation, Supper, Visiting and Wedding Cards, will be printed in the greatest variety of styles, and on the most reasonable terms.

BILLETS,

For social, private, or public purposes, executed in the most beautiful style.

CIRCULARS, BLANKS, &c.

Mr. K. has been at great expense in procuring a variety of Type, such as Script, Secretary, etc., expressly for Circulars, Insurance Policies, and Blanks of every description.

SHOP AND FANCY BILLS.

Of every description, got up in superior style, and at the shortest notice, with or without borders. JOBS, in colors, Gold Leaf, Bronze, (various shades), Tintographic, with shades of the rainbow, (of which Mr. K. is the original inventor), executed with neatness and dispatch.

BANK CHECKS AND DRAFTS,

Printed to order for any Bank, in any style, with black or colored Inks.

OFFICE OF

THE SON OF TEMPERANCE AND RECHABITE.

HENRY R. HOFFMAN, Book-Binder and Blank Book Manufacturer, No. 71 State street (up stairs), Albany. Plain and Fancy Binding executed in the first style of the art. Blank Books manufactured to any pattern. d3

DANIEL TRUE, Die Sinker, may be found at No. 585 Broadway. Engraves Seals, Door Plates, &c. Cuts book-binders' Stamps and Dies, also Jeweler's and Silver-smiths' Dies, &c. d10

BOOTS AND SHOES, No. 3 Delavan House, Broadway, Albany.—The subscriber having removed his Boot and Shoe Store from North Pearl street to the above place, is now ready to execute all orders with which he may be favored. [d3] DAVID D. RAMSAY.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,

Any quantity of old Newspapers and Pamphlets in sheets, suitable for wrapping paper.

Sunday Reading for the People.

I LOVE TO LIVE

"I love to live," said a prattling boy,
As he gaily played with his new bought toy,
And a merry laugh went echoing forth,
From a bosom filled with joyous mirth.

"I love to live," said a stripling bold—
"I will seek for fame—I will toil for gold,"
And he formed in his pleasure many a plan
To be carried out when he grew a man.

"I love to live," said a lover true,
"Oh, gentle maid I would live for you;
I have labored hard in search of fame—
I have found it but an empty name."

"I love to live," said a happy sire,
As his children neared the winter fire;
For his heart was cheered to see their joy,
And he almost wished himself a boy.

"I love to live," said an aged man,
Whose hour of life was well nigh ran—
Think you such words from him were mild
The old man was again a child.

And ever thus this fallen world;
Is the banner of hope to the breeze unfurled;
And only with hope of life on high,
Can a mortal ever love to die.

I LIVE TO LOVE.

"I live to love," said a laughing girl,
As she playfully tossed each flaxen curl;
And she clined on her loving father's knee,
And snatched a kiss in her childish glee.

"I live to love," said a maiden fair,
As she twined a wreath of her sister's hair;
They were bound by the cords of love together,
And death alone could these sisters sever.

"I live to love," said a young gay bride,
Her loved one standing by her side,
Her life told again what her lips had spoken,
And never was the link of affection broken.

"I live to love," said a mother kind—
"I would live a guide to the infant mind,"
Her precepts and example given,
Guided her children home to Heaven.

"I shall live to love," said a fading form,
And her eye was bright and her cheek was warm,
As she thought of the blessed world on high
She would live to love and never die.

And ever thus in this lower world,
Should the banner of love be widely unfurled,
And when we meet in the world above,
May we love to live and live to love.

THE GENTLE WORD.

BY LIZZIE WALCOTT.

THERE is music in the soft and balmy zephyr that gently plays amid the bending branches of the lofty forest trees, sending forth upon the evening air a low sweet melody as if to enchant and lull the soul into forgetfulness; and there is also music in the rippling rivulet that dances merrily on over moss-grown bank and rock, or in the sweet sound of its low murmuring, as if life dwelt within its pearly waters, and it were able to sing to the great Creator a song of love and praise; yes, there is music in all these, sweet heavenly music, and we listen knowing that all is the work of an Almighty hand.

But there is a music sweeter than the passing gale or murmuring stream,—it is the gentle word. Truly has the poet said "Earth has no sweeter music than a gentle word breathed into a sorrowing heart." There are times when the heart is lone and weary, when care hangs over it like a sable pall,—times when it is like a fountain of bitterness sending forth its galled waters; then as the dews of heaven distilled purify that stream, so does the gentle word fill the lone heart with the sun shine of joy and gladness. Oft is the word of kindness like a ministering angel sent from that bright sphere where all are words of peace and pleasantness; and when the tear-drop is bedewing the cheek—when there comes a feeling of utter wretchedness stealing across the heart, a gentle word will soothe into tranquility and a feeling of pleasure pervade, where a moment since all was sadness.

A gentle word is but a little thing, yet oh, how powerful, even in childhood's happy hours, as we learn to look eagerly for the approving smile, so do we listen for the word of love and kindness; in it there is so much

to encourage, we feel so much happier than before, that we can well attest the power of a gentle and loved word. An unkind word; it will often destroy the peace of an individual for days, it will constantly sound in his ears, bringing forth fresh grief at every moment,—there is a deep misery in even the thought of that unkind word, especially when uttered by one we love. When from such comes the tone of harshness, it enters the heart like the poisoned arrow, festering as it goes, and long after the word may have been forgotten, there will exist in the heart a feeling of sadness too deeply impressed to be quickly erased. Let us speak gently, let each word be breathed in the tone of kindness, and let each possess encouragement for the afflicted and distressed.

It was the lovely hour of sunset, the last rays of the glorious orb were lingering yet upon the earth, bathing it in a flood of celestial loveliness; the deepened tints of the distant west rested even now upon the lofty peaks of the towering mountains; all heaven and earth were filled with beauty; softly on the breath of eve was borne the sweet notes of the lone bird of night, dying gently away until one might fancy, in the pensive warbling, they listened to the notes of angels, striking their golden harps to Him who ruleth all, in notes of praise.

At this sweet hour wandered forth a child—scarce ten summers had left their impress on his fair brow, yet there was a look of sadness depicted on it, telling more plainly than words that kindness had been a stranger to his heart. As he raised his deep blue eyes to heaven, there seemed to be something in the gaze calling for sympathy. Oh! how that lone heart longed to drink in the dews of gentleness; his mother had died ere his lips had learned to speak the endearing name, and thus was he bereft of the greatest blessing, a mother's love; from his father there had been nought save the stern rebuke, this then was the cause of the sad countenance of the child.

He wandered forth again—upon his brow rested the shade of manhood—he was changed; all the tender feelings of which he had once been possessor were lost, and his heart beat only with fierce passions. Go now and ask him to relate the varied scenes of his life, he will tell you that he never listened to the voice of love—that his youth had been surrounded by dark clouds, and that unkind words had ever been his lot. Trace him on through life's rugged path,—crime follows, and perhaps the gallows finally receives him: then listen to him, as fell from his lips the tale of his suffering—through all he speaks of no gentle word as having been his, to cheer and console, would not his life have been different, had none but gentle words been his? Oh! speak gently, remembering that there is a balm in the kind word; it is dearer far to the weary heart than dazzling gold or gems from famed Golconda's mines.

The little prattler, as he first breathed forth his thoughts in words, how fraught are they with love,—there is no cold unfeeling taunt resting on his lips,—and should we not imitate the child?—has not Christ placed the little cherub in our midst as a model of perfection, and an object worthy of imitation? Yes, and he, the glorious giver, spake not but in words of kindly affection—even when he reproved, there was so much of gentleness in the low tone, that it sank deep into the heart, making a deeper and far more lasting impression, than would the tone of command? Then may we all learn to speak gently one to another.—*Ladies Album.*

Good news for the Blind!

Blindness Cured Without an Operation.

DR. G. O. KNAPP,

OCULIST,

Respectfully informs the public that he has opened an office at 496 Broadway, Albany, opposite Starwix Hall, where he will attend to all persons afflicted with BLINDNESS, or other Diseases of the EYE, and particularly Amaurosis, Ophthalmia, (or inflammation) of every grade, Opacity, Granulation of the Eye Lids, and some cases of Cataract. His method of restoring health and sight to diseased Eyes without an operation, is of recent discovery, and the results have astonished the Profession and elicited the warmest gratitude of patients.

No charge for examinations at the office.
Albany, March 25, 1847.

Restorative Wine Bitters.—This valuable pectoral and corroborant remedy is admirably calculated to restore tone to the muscular fibre, thereby imparting strength and energy to the whole system. It will be found of great value in all cases of debility, pain in the breast, loss of appetite, incipient consumption, and those truly desolating complaints peculiar to females, such as fluor albus, bearing down pains, &c. By giving to the digestive organs, they are peculiarly useful in Dyspepsia or indigestion, removing acid eructations, flatulency, and other distressing concomitant symptoms. In short, they are understandingly recommended, and will be found a most valuable preparation in all cases where a strengthening remedy is required. Put up in wine bottles. Price one dollar. Prepared and sold at the Botanic Medicine Store, No 24 Ferry street, Troy, N. Y.

PLUMBE'S Daguerrian Galleries OF PATENT

Colored Photographs at 75 Court street and 58 Hanover street, Boston; 251 Broadway, New York; 136 Chesnut street, Philadelphia; 122 Baltimore street, Baltimore; Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D. C.; Broadway, Saratoga Springs; and Dubuque, Iowa. Awarded the Gold and Silver Medal, four first premiums and two highest honors at the National, the Massachusetts, the New York and Pennsylvania Exhibitions, for the most splendid colored daguerotype and best apparatus. Admittance free.

Litheness taken every day, without regard to the weather. Pictures taken at this unrivalled establishment on the largest plates, or in groups of any desired number, in a style of art superior to any thing of the kind produced elsewhere.

* * * Premium Apparatus, Plates and Cases, supplied at lower rates than at any other place in the United States. 164f

Gentlemen's Hats.—Goodwin & McKimsey, Hatters, will introduce Leary & Co's Spring Style which will be the prevailing style of the season, on Wednesday, March 3. All orders left at the Great Hat Emporium, No. 3, Exchange, will be promptly attended to. mar. 11th.

SCALES.



Consisting of forty varieties, viz: Double Beam portable Platform Scales, 12 sizes. Single Beam ditto, 8 sizes. Single and double Beam Dormant Platform Scales, 5 sizes. Railroad, Hay and Coal Scales, made any size required. Double beam Counter Scales, 4 sizes. Single beam " 2 sizes. Common beam " 4 sizes. Brass beam " for Druggists' and Grocers' use. Patent Balances, &c. All of which are graduated to either American or foreign weight and ready boxed for shipping. Persons in want of Scales will find it to their advantage to call and examine the large assortment on hand and for sale at his Depot, 114 Front street, corner of Wall, New-York, or at the manufactory at Lansingburgh. For sale by HUMPHREY & LANSING, No. 63 State street, Albany.

PORTRAIT PAINTING.

Rooms 496 Northeast corner of Broadway and Maiden Lane, ALBANY.

Where the subscriber would be pleased to see his acquaintances and the public generally, especially those who intend sitting for Portraits.

Thankful for past favors, he hereby solicits a continuance of the same. Prices reasonable and warranted to please all.

N. B. Particular attention paid to calls for sketching from a corpse. As the subscriber has had much experience, he doubts not that he may please all, by producing a likeness to the life, a thing many think almost impossible—nevertheless 'tis true.

Feb. 12, 1847.

11th

AUGUSTUS PRIME.

JAUNDICE BITTERS.—These Bitters are unquestionably one of the best Medicines in use for cleansing the system of morbid or superfluous bile, removing the yellowness of the skin, exciting action, and restoring tone and energy to the digestive apparatus and organic system. It is therefore with confidence that I recommend this article in the following ailments, feeling secure of a favorable testimony from those who may try it, viz—Loss of, or weak appetite, general feeling of languor, disinclination to bodily or mental exertion, irritable and dejected temper, disturbed and unrefreshing sleep, pain or fullness in the stomach after eating, flatulency, heartburn, headache, giddiness, lassitude, palpitation, costive habits, &c., &c. Also for hemorrhoids, or piles, which are always caused by a faulty state of the biliary or digestive organs.

Prepared and sold at No. 24 Ferry street, Troy, N. Y. Price 75 cts. per bottle. P. W. HARKINGER, Botanic Physician.

AMERICAN PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

DR. N. S. DEAN,

Nos. 19 and 21, Norton st., Albany, has established an INFIRMARY, for the reception of patients, who are afflicted with various acute and chronic diseases. His charges for board and medical attendance are moderate. His BATHING ROOMS are in complete order. Warm, Cold, Shower, Sulphur and Medicinal Baths in readiness at all times, for the accommodation of his patients, and of the citizens generally.

Single baths 25 cents; 6 tickets for one dollar.

Dr. Dean employs in his practice vegetable bitters only, as experience and practice have proved sufficient (without resort to mineral poisons) to cure or alleviate all diseases to which the human family are subject, tenders his services as a medicine to the public, satisfied that a trial of them will convince the most skeptical and unbelieving of their value and efficiency, are

His medicines are all prepared upon scientific principles, from vegetable substances only, and have stood the test of more than twenty years. Among his medicines, which have effected many surprising cures, after all mineral remedies had failed, and of which abundant certificates of the most respectable persons in this city and vicinity will be given.

DR. DEAN'S INDIAN'S PANACEA, for the cure of Consumption, Scrofula, or King's Evil, Incipient Cancers, Syphilis and Mercurial Diseases, particularly Ulcers and Painful Affection of the Bones, Ulcerated Throat and Nostrils, Ulcers of every description, Rheumatism, Sciatica or Hip Gout, Fever Sores and Internal Abscesses, Fistulas, Scald Head, Scurvy, Biles, Chronic Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Cutaneous Diseases, Chronic Catarrh, Asthma, and Headache from particular causes, Pain in the Stomach and Dyspepsia, proceeding from vitiation, Affections of the Liver, Chronic inflammation of the Kidneys, and general debility. It is singularly efficacious in renovating those constitutions which have been broken down by injurious treatment or juvenile irregularities. In general terms, it is recommended in all those diseases which arise from impurities of the blood or vitiation of the humors of whatever name or kind.

Rheumatic Oil, an Indian specific. This oil has effected cures when all other remedies have failed, and needs but a trial to prove its efficacy, in the most inveterate cases. It is also an effectual remedy in cases of Bruises, Contracted Sinews, Scalds and Burns.

AMUSEMENT.—AT THE BROADWAY ODEON EVERY night through the season. We are happy to announce to the public generally, but to the sons and daughters of industry more especially, that we shall spare no pains or expense to render the ODEON a place of profit and pleasure to a deserving public. Prices of admission, Box 50 cents; Parquette, 25 cents; Gallery 12 1/2 cents. Performance to commence at half past 7 o'clock. Feb. 27.

Albany Cigar Depot. Corner of Green and Hudson sts. The subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he has continually on hand for sale, a large and excellent assortment of Regalia, Principe, Havana, and L'Norma Cigars, which he offers on the most advantageous terms, to wholesale or retail dealers.

CHARLES W. LEWIS.